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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the *National Era*.
MARIAN'S DREAM.

BY RUTH HARPER.

I dreamt last night, sweet sister,
I stood upon a shore,
Where dirge-like tones from ocean waves
Were sounding evermore.

"Sady I listened to them—
Sady, but not in fear;
The white, methought, across the deep
A shadowy bark drew near.

"All self-possessed, it floated,
Seeking the rocky strand;
It has won, a woman's form
From forth it sought the land.

"A form of strange, wild beauty—
Brow, lip, cheek, were white,
Like stainless wreaths of winter snow,
Gleaming in clear moonlight.

"Gold, golden, glittering tresses,
Hang round her like a veil,
Shadowing her eyes of starry blue,
And bosom mathe.

"And ever she drew nearer,
With clear, fixed gaze, that thrilled
My soul with deep, mysterious awe,
And held my pulses still.

"Bent over me, and kissed me
With lips of clinging cold,
The white pale arms pressed me close,
Within their ley fold."

So spoke the maiden, Marian,
At dawn of summer day;
Her voice, mid pale flowers, paean one,
Shouted in death she lay.

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WHAT IT COSTS TO KNOW A COUNTESS.

BY MRS. BELL SMITH.

PART VIII.

"What amount barricades the door?" asked Tom Martin, one of our two friends.

They looked at each other, but made no reply.

"You mean to say, perhaps, that you don't know?" he continued.

"We do not, nor is that all."

"Don't care?"

"Indeed we do; but the fact is," said Drayton, "we cannot understand the affair at all."

Our arrival in Paris was very unexpected, and we saw no friends before being hurried to that place.

We have advised with no one since. Of course, our letters of credit, indeed, letters of all sorts, are either forwarded to Trouville, or are at our bankers. I want to send and inquire, but Dungleson seems ashamed to admit our present residence known, and waits for Providence to open a way out."

Tom Martin pulled away at his cigar in silence for some minutes, and then remarked, with solemnity, as if giving the result of his meditations—

"I don't think, my dear Athos and Aramis, that Providence has much to do with this institution; and if we wait for that, patience on a monument, won't be a circumstance to us."

So saying, he left them, and in half an hour returned, with a shoving of what could be found in the bureaux at the entrance. The statement did not help Dungleson and Drayton much. On the contrary, it was a complete mystification. They could gather the fact, that a draft on New York had returned protested. This, however, appeared, subsequently, to be satisfied. Other amounts and charges that should have been paid, or even supposed paid, appeared unliquidated.

"Your letters would throw some light on these matters?"

"Letters! we have had no letters for two months. I wrote to our bankers, about the time of that duel, that we would probably go to Switzerland; and asked them to retain all letters until our return. Of course, none have been sent here, as no one knows of our whereabouts."

"Then my advice is, that you make it known, I hate looking into my own accounts, but other people's I find very entertaining. Send for your letters, and I will read them for you."

This sensible advice, after much hesitation, was acted upon, and a large package of missives came in consequence. The mystery was unravelled in the most painful manner. The celebrated house of Dungleson & Drayton had failed. Nor was this the worst. A disgrace attached to the elder Dungleson, and he had failed the country. The letters were from Percival's mother and sister, and were exceedingly sad to the shock, the feelings of home and family, yet graphic phrases. The mother, with the younger brother and sister, were in actual poverty, having given up nearly all to satisfy the indignant creditors of his father. Percival's drafts had come heavily upon them, and were permitted to go to protest; but by selling their jewelry, and even their clothes, sufficient had been realized to satisfy the demands. But the subsequent extravagance and charge were too much for their limited means and financial resources. Percival shuddered when he thought of his late conduct.

From some unknown cause, we are punished more severely in this world for our follies than our sins. A person would suppose, after some experience and a little observation, that one of the unforgivable offences was to be a fool. How we have suffered, and must suffer, for our indiscretions! What stings of shame, and heart-pangs, and unhappy situations, and actual misery, have come from causes the preacher never alludes to, and the moralist finds no place for, in his long catalogue of offences! This poor boy, who, considering his education and manner of life, was a man of talents, and who had looked back over his misspent summer, its thoughtless extravagance and stupid idleness, whilst his mother and sister were reduced from every luxury that unbound wealth could supply, to utter destitution, where every moment came laden with heartfelt anxiety for the future, and suffered more than did his father, who by a great crime had brought hundreds of unhappy families to the same hard fate.

The injury after our friends' letters brought to the mercantile member of their banking firm, who, exhibiting some reluctance, was really found about the marble counters of a bank, went earnestly to work, arranging the confused accounts, and negotiating with the hungry French creditors. In the mean time, letters came regularly by every steamer. They were letters full of love and hopeful expressions, which last the iron facts belied, to say nothing of the tear-stains that the pages would carry, and which had fallen, as if to blot out the words of good cheer, and tell in their own words the mournful truth. In such a dream school as this are we to have better feelings and stronger attributes. By night or day sleeping or waking, the sad reality forced itself upon Dungleson, and his eye gave a deeper meaning, and his face assumed a thoughtful, strong expression. I have not the space to tell, as with a few more incidents my little history is ended.

One evening, while the two friends were walking sorrowfully about the grounds, they heard a shout from Tom Martin, and saw him run out of breath. "Athos and Aramis is here!"

Without saying more, he hurried them to the common reception room, where, by the dim light of a tallow candle, he pointed out a bald-

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headed, middle-aged man, in a white coat, who, sitting at the end of a long table covered with glass, seemed to be taking masters very quietly. "That," whispered Tom, "is the great editor, politician, and philanthropist. He is as rich as Astor; and how the devil he got in here, I can't make out. I believe he has had himself put in, for the purpose of studying the concern. He don't speak a word of French, except *oui* and *beaujour*, and I have been acting as interpreter. When I told him that we were not permitted to have liquor or tobacco, he pronounced this about the best intimation to be found in France—the *laissez faire* of the *libertine*. He has asked me to introduce all the Americans—so come along."

Dungleson and Drayton would have declined this exposure of their situation to a stranger, but Martin dragged them forward. Mr.—lifted his mild blue eyes and child-like face, at the mention of their names, and regarded earnestly the wo-begone youths before him, and then said, abruptly—

"Dungleson, this place, for us. People who can stand such a beast of an East as we want just now, can stand the Devil's own."

"We must get—get out immediately—and go home—we are all wanted at home. Agriculture needs us at this very moment."

"That is all very true," replied Tom Martin. "I have a turn for agricultural pursuits myself. I would rather be a root-doctor on a farm, than remain a regular practitioner in this place. But how to get out—that's the question."

"We will soon solve that. Nothing is impossible to Angie-Saxon energy. I should not be here now, could I have caught a lawyer to draw a bill, and get it passed?"

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THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 26, 1856.

policy we have so long urged, is at last vindicated, and the great movement for the overthrow of the Slave Power and the present Administration is placed on its true basis.

Having thus given an exposition of the action of the Convention, and defined our position, we shall henceforth do all that may lie in our power to bring about a perfect union of the friends of Freedom at home and of good faith and peace in our foreign relations, against the Cincinnati nominations, pledged as they are by the platform which accompanies them, and the majority who framed both, to Slavery at home and filibustering abroad. Like many others, we may have been vexed, disappointed, sometimes mortified, at the injurious and unfair measures of men who ought to have known better; but we place our great movement above men; it is the only movement which aims or is calculated to save Kansas, and put an end to the Despotism which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and is perpetually seeking to subjugate the country to Slavery: it is a platform clear, sound, and comprehensive: its nominations must represent it: by sustaining them, we sustain it: opposition to them will only tend to perpetuate the spirit and policy of an Administration which has brought the country to the verge of civil and foreign war. Will not patriotic men, whatever may have been their preferences, hesitate long before assuming such a responsibility as that?

THE HOUSE REPORT ON THE SUMMER ASSAULT.

The report of the House Committee concerning the assault on Mr. Sumner will be taken up Tuesday, July 8th. A contemporary in New York seems to think that its discussion should be characterized by extreme personalities, and quotes a passage from the *Congressional Globe*, to show the terms in which Mr. Benten denounced Mr. Foote, who drew a pistol in the Senate in which he called self-defence.

We do not think the example a good one. The assault on Senator Sumner is to be regarded not as a merely personal matter, a quarrel between individuals, but a question of privilege, a question of freedom of debate in Congress. How this is to be elucidated by acrimonious personalities, or decided on sound principles, by getting up a "row" among hot-headed members, we cannot exactly understand. It may be discussed thoroughly and boldly, and yet with the decorum enjoined by the rules of the House and by common sense.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

The second resolution of the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention is so disfigured by blunders, as printed in the papers, that it cannot be understood. Mr. Giddings has furnished us with a correct copy, as follows:

2. Resolved. That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that the primary object and ultimate design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all the Territories, and prohibited that institution, should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, to prevent the establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence therein. And we deny the authority of Congress, or of any individual, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

The Debates.

INDIA: Ancient and Modern. By David Atkin, D. D. Boston: John P. Jewell & Co. For sale by Gray & Ballouney, 7th street, Washington, D. C.

The subject of this volume, in view of the continual extension of British dominion in the East, and of the great changes in its social and religious condition now going on, is profoundly interesting, and the writer brings to its discussion a careful mind, amply stored with information, acquired during a residence of twenty-five years as a missionary in India. He presents an excellent general view of the geography of the country and its history; but the parts in which he discusses its political, social, and religious condition, and the present state and the prospects of Christianity, are most valuable. The style of the author is rather loose and discursive, and the reader must not expect any brilliant or profound generalizations; but it is full of important facts and pertinent reflections.

It forms a volume, neatly printed, of over six hundred pages octavo.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF AN EASTERN KING. By a Member of the Household of His Late Majesty, King of India. New York: Redfield. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Any anxious to know how time is used or abused by one of those petty despots, once powerful in India, who have been reduced to dependence by English power, although allowed to retain the trappings of royalty, may find a pleasant reading in this unpretending volume. The revelations made are calculated to lessen any regret that we might feel at the subjugation of India by European civilization.

MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE. By Mrs. Oliphant. Complete in one volume. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co. For sale as above.

We read this work many years ago, as it appeared in numbers, and thank the publishers for reprinting one of the most delightful auto-biographical novels ever published—rich in pure sentiment and pathos, clothed in a charmingly unique style.

TWO MASTERS: A STORY OF CONNECTICUT. New York: Dix & Edwards. For sale by E. Farbman, Washington, D. C.

A reprint of one of the many good things of Putnam's Monthly. It is sprightly and attractive, fully illustrating Yankee life and character, but written positively, so the writer assures us, without any latent purpose to incite any great social or moral lesson.

HANDBOOK OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Vol. 2 and 1. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. For sale by Gray & Ballouney, Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Macaulay's History, so far as it has appeared, has been reviewed and talked of so much, that every reader has formed, or thinks he has formed, an opinion of its merits. Critics may find fault with his style, take exception to his partisanship, question the exact accuracy of some of his statements, and yet people will gape at the History, and be entertained. There is nothing dry or abstract about it; the style is warm, the narrative animated, and you are made to feel as if you were moving, not among shadows, but living and struggling men. This is the cheapest edition we have yet seen, the price of the volume being only forty cents retail.

THE PRACTICAL AMERICAN COOK BOOK. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

PRactical American Cookery and Domestic Economy. Compiled by Elizabeth M. Hall. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan. For sale by R. Farmer, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

Cook books abroad. Husbands ought to be thankful for the speculative as well as practical efforts of the gentler sex to minister to their table pleasures.

We have no doubt that both of these volumes are capital, full of good things; indeed, what American housekeeper cannot discourse wisely

on cookery? Ah! if it were as easy to provide good cooks as to furnish fine recipes!

The former of these works has something to say, not only of preparing excellent dishes, but the philosophy of the matter. The latter, in addition to its facts, conveys something on the art of helping and helping at table.

GEOGRAPHICAL ELEMENTS. *—A Usage des Ecoles et des Familles.* Illustrées par 15 cartes, et 20 gravures. Par Peter Parley. Philadelphie: Chez E. H. Butler & Co.

Peter Parley is complimented by having so many of his school books translated into French. This translation of his Elementary Geography for the Use of Schools and Families, is handsomely and conveniently got up, with very pretty illustrations—printing, engraving, paper, all excellent.

MR. DAYTON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Dayton, on having been informed by the Committee of his nomination, thus responded:

Mr. Dayton said that it was with feelings that he could not express that he had listened to the announcement just made. It was to him utterly unexpected. The unsolicited honor, however, he felt and duly appreciated, not on his own account only, but on behalf of his State. It was an honor to Jerseymen. For the last few years, they had engaged in the avocation of the English, and had not been successful in it. The English, he said, were a public man at an end, and therefore he was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics, but I have by means been an indifferent spectator of passing events; nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence to those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I have deemed it improper for me to interfere.

I accept that I accept, in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the People, to power, by favoring inter-state, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that, in this answer, I should refer specially to the subject of each of the resolutions, and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religion or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution, and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation of the question of domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. The agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, and the English, who would be apt to say, England, have been equally anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics, but I have by means been an indifferent spectator of passing events; nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence to those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I have deemed it improper for me to interfere.

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The agitation of the question of domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. The agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, and the English, who would be apt to say, England, have been equally anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics, but I have by means been an indifferent spectator of passing events; nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence to those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I have deemed it improper for me to interfere.

I accept that I accept, in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the People, to power, by favoring inter-state, to present new and different issues before the people.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Rebels.

THE INQUIRIES DIRECTED TO THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. By the Rev. Oceania Winslow, D. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1856.

GIMMICKS OF THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN JESUS. By the Rev. Oceania Winslow, D. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1856. Both for sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have here two volumes by the same author, of whose merits we have spoken some weeks ago. The same general remarks we therefore will apply likewise to these further productions of his pen. The author's course in the former of these volumes is partly an argument to show the personality, office, and work of the Holy Spirit, and partly to illustrate by practical application the solemn truths of regeneration and sanctification. It has been published before, and reached to its present fourth edition, thus evidencing its acceptability to the Christian public. The author has now added a new chapter, and speaks of its having been owned by the Spirit, as the best proof of its adaptation to his object in its preparation. His topics are well managed, and much instruction is given, the force of numerous passages of Scripture exhibited, while the strain of interest in his reader's welfare, that runs through every page, speaks well for Dr. Winslow's heart. It is a subject of vast practical importance, on which properly defined views are needed by many, both of those in as well as those out of the church. Clear apprehensions of the nature and means of sanctification will tend to elevate the standard of piety, and give to God's professing people a deeper sense of their obligations, and lead them to a more earnest pursuit of every proper means to advance it. This book is well adapted to one just setting out in the Christian life, and by a careful reading of it, every such person may obtain a true knowledge of what he needs, still to hold on his way, and fail not at last to win the reward promised to those who endure to the end.

The second of these volumes is a series of eight discourses, having for their object the illustration of the great central fact that "The Design Jesus is the Sun of the Christian system. Every truth proceeds from and leads to Him." The sermons are otherwise unconnected, except so far as they have some common design and bearing. They were delivered in different pulpits, during the author's visit to Scotland. They possess the usual characteristics as to style and treatment with Dr. Winslow's works, among which they may be classed as some of his best efforts.

SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL. By the author of "Salad for the Solitary." New York: De Witt & Davenport, 1856. For sale by J. Shillington, Washington, D. C.

The titlepage invites us to a full dish, and, if we may judge by the vignette on it, also to a very agreeable one. The capacious person and full checks of the host, the pleasant smile on his lips, and that twinkles in his eyes, seem to betoken that in his opinion he has a real store for us in that huge pie he is just carrying. The frontispiece of caterers too, embracing literary celebrities from Shakespeare down to Sam Rogers, bear much promise. All are genial, and ready to give forth their wit and their learning. Sam Johnson's burly face and Addison's quiet phiz, Brongham's big nose and honeyed features, Walter Scott's large, high forehead, and the portraits of numerous others, all peer out from behind or aside of the master genius, who occupies the central point here, as he does, indeed, of dramatists and England's sons of fame. The present is of the same general cast as the previous volume; and the author has, on a similar plan with D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, and works of a like character, brought together a large amount of interesting and instructive information, and prepared a book that may be taken up and thrown down at pleasure, from which we may glean, open where we choose, amusing and pleasant knowledge. It is such a book as we like to take along with us in the steamer or rail-car, when on a visit to a watering-place or a summer excursion; and we can recommend it to our readers, to hold out their plates, and be helped from the smiling host, who does not look as if he would deny them their cravings. The style and mode of preparation are also, as to its exterior appearance, correspondent with the object—a large, fair type, and fine paper, a convenient size, and nicely bound.

REV. MR. STOCKTON'S BIBLE IN SEPARATE BOOKS. Among the advertisements in another column of our paper, will be found that of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of a Bible, Tract, and Paper House, in Baltimore. His plan of publishing the Bible, in separate volumes, has been for some time before the public, and meets with deserved favor. The general features we have above mentioned. We heartily commend it to our readers. The whole Bible is prepared in 66 volumes of uniform size, though of varying thickness. The type is larger and fairer than in the usual duodecimo Bibles, and each volume, containing but a single book, is easy to handle. It is also printed continuously on the page with paragraphs, the chapters being merely marked by Roman letters, and the verses by the common numerals on the margin; an index at the end, supplying the place of the usual tables; and a memorandum for students is likewise provided. The books are suitably labelled, and bound in various colors, according to their subdivisions; as, for example, in the above order, green, crimson, orange, gray, blue, pink, brown, and purple. By a single view, therefore, a child may at once learn the composition of the Bible, and judge of the size of the books and their order. The case may be made a neat and even an elegant ornament to a parlor, while it contains, too, the Word of Life. Another part of Mr. Stockton's system are the Bible Tracts, which bear the fit name of Leaves from the Tree of Life. The two which we have seen contain, respectively, the Sermon on the Mount, and the Ten Commandments. It is designed to furnish similar extracts of the simple text, and thus to give to all who recognize God's word as the standard of faith and practice, portions of it for tract distribution. This, it will be seen, enables all Christians to have the same tract for dissemination, and so embraces a wider range of classes who may so unite, than any other tract effort, while it leaves the present organizations to pursue their course as before, to meet such exigencies as they contemplate. The small monthly paper, too, containing a variety of information relating to the Bible, its translation, &c., will be found a useful auxiliary to Mr. Stockton. As it advances, new features will undoubtedly be added, having the great object in view.

The project has been received with much favor, and numerous letters, from various clergymen and laymen in different parts of the country, have borne testimony to its value. We may hereafter allude to it again, when we have more space. At present, we hope our readers will make themselves acquainted with the plan, as seen in the advertisement.

BOSTON. A Novel. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co., 1856. For sale by Gray & Blanchard, Washington, D. C.

The opening pages of this book seemed to us a promise that has not been met by the personal of the whole work. The style is quite condensed; there is no straining after effect by exciting or inflated language, though occasionally it borders on the latter; there are many pleasant sketches, and interwoven are expressions of feeling which do honor to the author's heart. With all this, however, it is wanting in that moral effect, as a whole, that we could have desired. It is tinctured with what, for

THE POLITICAL WORKS OF AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan, 1856.